

GERMAN OFFENSIVE GAINING IN GALICIA, PETROGRAD ADMITS

Advance Along Dunajec and Nida Rivers Menaces Russian Grip on Province—Ossowitz Under Heavy Bombardment.

Petrograd officially concedes the development of a menacing Teutonic offensive in western Galicia and southwestern Poland. The enemy's advance has carried the fighting forward to Gerlicze, where a Slav victory over the progressing vanguard is reported. The new German campaign has diverted the threat against Hungary, at least for the time being, and halted possible invasion of Silesia. Heavy German reinforcements are pouring into Galicia by way of Cracow.

Ossowitz is again under bombardment with the resumption of German activity in North Poland. That a great battle will soon be fought in Flanders and Northern France is indicated by the great bodies of German troops that are being rushed through Belgium. It is believed in London that the Kaiser is preparing for a final great offensive against the western wing of the Allies. Along the Dutch border a heavy screen of cavalry has replaced the regular frontier guard and all operations are being carefully guarded.

The French officially report gains in the Argonne and the repulse of German attacks in Alsace, the Woerth and Champagne. The British assert German counter attacks near Arras failed. Repulse of French attacks at Hartmannswiller Kopf and in Le Pretre Forest are reported by Berlin. Success of mining operations against the British at La Bassée is also reported.

MASSIVE GERMAN OFFENSIVE ADMITTED BY PETROGRAD

Concerted Operations in Galicia Menace Slav Gains.

PETROGRAD, April 22.—Austro-German forces are on the offensive all along the front in Southwest Poland and Western Galicia, the War Office admitted today. The Teutonic drive eastward from the Dunajec River against the right wing of the Russian Carpathian army is gaining momentum and has rolled back Russian lines for 25 miles southeast of Tarnow. There the Russians are making a stand and repulsing heavy attacks.

The new German plan of campaign has drawn the Carpathian battle from the mountains near to and even on Russian soil in southwestern Poland. The developing offensives relieve the Silesian front, whence great German forces are now being deployed through Cracow, chiefly along the Dunajec and Nida Rivers.

GERMAN ARTILLERY POUNDS AT OSSOWITZ DEFENSES

Hindenburg's North Poland Army Active on Bohr River.

PETROGRAD, April 22.—The Russian fortress of Ossowitz, on the Bohr River, was bombarded by German artillery at long range for three hours yesterday. The forts replied vigorously.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg retains in nearly its full strength his extreme northern army which attempted to reach the Niemen in February along the borders of East Prussia, but he has sent great numbers from the winter positions on the Narew, Bzura and Rawka Rivers southward to join the Austrians on the Tarnobrzeg front. The German army is strongly held by Piotrkow to Cracow and southward.

GERMAN TREASURY EQUIPPED FOR WAR

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he boasted. And it will be also over-subscribed. Let me tell you why," he said, leaning forward through puffs of cigarette smoke. "There are two reasons. German money stays in Germany, as everything the army needs is made in Germany. When supplies are purchased the money goes to German industries and to German workmen.

WAR LOANS SPENT AT HOME.

"The two billions available in April which will be spent by fall will all go back to the people who gave it. And then, secondly, and this is important, the German people, their soldiers and their workers, today have savings bank deposits of \$5,000,000,000. Although many died during the war, the last loan during January and February when the subscriptions were made, these deposits increased \$50,000,000.

"Compare this situation with France. Her one loan amounted to three hundred million francs cash. It was ridiculously small, a mere drop in the bucket. So France is now paying her war expenses with treasury bills. Together with England and Russia she is borrowing heavily in the United States. France today has a debt of five billion francs against the Bank of France. She also has some billions owing for supplies of all kinds. That is a bad situation.

"What effect will the British blockade have upon the situation in Germany?" I asked.

"Germany cannot be starved. We have enough food to feed comfortably every man until September or October. The prospects are splendid for good crops throughout the Fatherland this year. If the harvest is not too much below the normal we will have a comfortable surplus of supplies to last another year.

"This war has now developed into an economic struggle, England, who cannot fight us with iron and steel, and this hope in her belt, in the prospect of trying to starve women, children and other noncombatants."

ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUSTAINING.

"Normally, Germany imports only 3 per cent. of the food it needs. As a result of conservation since the war the people are now able to subsist well on their own resources. If the harvest is what we expect, more bread will be allowed in the fall as, because of the success of the bread cards, it has been decided to continue the system until the end of the war.

"Germany has raised more wheat, barley, potatoes, rye and oats per acre than any country in the world, even the United States."

When asked regarding the peace rumors, especially that which has suggested the arrangement of a separate peace with Russia, Dr. Helfferich shook his head. "I do not think that there can be any talk of peace until there is a successful outcome to the war," he said.

Helfferich, however, being a noted financialist, is also Germany's leading economist. Since the war his book, "Prosperity of the German People," has had an enormous sale and has gone into five editions and is considered as the standard of its kind.

BRITISH NAVY PREVENTED INVASION, SAYS EXPERT

Warships Forced German Transports to Return Home.

LONDON, April 22.—That the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England, and that it was the British navy that made them go back to harbor again, was asserted by F. J. Janz, the well-known naval expert, editor of the authoritative book, "Fighting Ships," addressing a meeting at Liverpool. "The navy saved the country," Mr. Janz declared, "and there was never a word of it in the newspapers."

BRITISH SHELL TESTS 'BRING WAR HOME' TO PEACEFUL CAPE MAY

Big Guns Drive Missiles Into Sand on Bay Shore on Bethlehem Steel Company's Four-mile Reservation Near the Point.

(Pictures illustrating this article will be found on the back page.)
[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
CAPE MAY, N. J., April 22.—Even if Major Clapham, of the British army, did drop 10 shells into a circle of 10 feet in diameter at three miles (not bad marksmanship, what?) over on the bay shore the other day, and would have changed it if some trusting soul had stood 50 yards from the target, it's just as well to be on the safe side and keep well away from the line of red flags that fly from 60-foot poles for nearly four miles along the beach.

That is Mr. Schwab's reservation, leased for the summer for the testing of shells turned out by the thousands at Bethlehem, Pa., and shipped as fast as steam can make ships go to Earl Kitchener, director of the British Empire.

"For," quoth the Earl, "the war is to begin in May, and when the next cargo of shells from Bethlehem reaches the front it will be May in Flanders, and mid-August maybe, in the German trenches if those American shells act right."

And that is what Major Clapham is down here for to see that the shells be true. Of every 100 fired by the Bethlehem Steel Company one is shipped down here, and that 1 per cent. makes such a big total that they ran a railway track right to the reservation, along the beach, and leading, after passing the barbed wire stockade, right up to the side of the biggest gun there, a 47-inch affair, 29 feet long, on a 2-ton steel base riveted into a great concrete platform.

It's the sight of this formidable engine, set barely twenty strides from where the toy, toy breakers of the placid bay remember the number of shells they really fired, that makes the natives talk of "bringing the war home to Cape May."

Anyhow, the Major, they said, looked in grim earnest while he was shooting his perfect 17, just as though there really were Germans up there in the shallow water where his shells were falling. After he'd heard from his "marker" how well he'd done, he tried to look indifferent.

They tell me you can knock a 2-ton base right into the water at 1200 yards, Major, said an American.

The Major thoughtfully weighed the chances. "Oh, should hardly think so," he replied. "In the water you know."
"But, think of the size of the Cape May mosquito, Major."

"Ah, I see," larger than I had fancied; well, possibly yes, then, at 1200 yards. And now, think I shall go and take tea at the Point."

He has a mean mile and a half walk to Cape May Point, where he's stopping, because the sand never gets pounded hard by the waves, and one sinks into it up to one's boot tops.

MANY SHELLS RICOCHET.
But all of these Schwab capsules don't plunk so neatly within a given circle. Many of them ricochet off the sand and bounce away at all sorts of angles, sometimes a hundred yards, and they are buried forever in the soft, sunny sand, among the scrub oaks and pines, or sometimes out into the bay, as if a giant were making a rabbit hole.

That hits the sand either does this or else digs itself in so deep that it's not worth trying to recover. So they fire only at high tide, aiming at the water's edge, and the shells on a 5-mile range. When the shell hits the water, cutting into it at an acute angle, its course is straightened by the resistance it meets to a line parallel with the surface, and it soon lands gently on the bottom. To that same place all the shells that are tested at that high tide are sent and when the water goes out at low tide, the "recoverters," employees who have been hiding in retreating caves and noting the spot where the shells fell, come out and gather them up.

But the rolling little breakers, in spite of, or, rather, because of their feebleness, by that time have shifted and redistributed the sand, and covered up the shells. The men are able to get most of the shells. The men are able to get most of the shells. The men are able to get most of the shells.

THREE GUNS AT WORK.
There are three guns at work, the 47-inch one, a 3.5-inch gun, also on a concrete base and mounted on a steel pedestal, and an English field piece with a four-foot recoil—that is to say, the rifle slides back four feet on grooves every time the gun is fired.

A curious thing about the firing of these guns is that, although they are only three miles from Cape May (less as the crow flies), the town often doesn't hear anything on the busiest testing days, and it does not know whether it was a gun or an auto tire.

That is the case when the wind is dead from the Point, too, and the phenomenon is ascribed to the "blow-off of the air" hereabouts, rich, heavily salted air, full just now of all sorts of fine unwarlike odors of growing things, and chicken hawk, and the bay outumber the inhabitants' swoopings, over hundreds of downy little week-old chicks, that scampers, frantic, to the anxious hen, and a fish hawk, struggling fish in a pond, and a plane in the air, and a plane in the air, and a plane in the air.

HEAVIEST FIRING IS COMING.
Otherwise the walk from this human little old town to the reservation is very suggestive of what those guns mean. For the tombstones in the country between here and the bay outnumber the inhabitants about 100 to 1. It sounded as if they were trying to help the death rate, too, yesterday, when 48 shots were fired.

They expect the real firing to begin in about a month, when there will be from 150 to 200 shells arriving every day for Major Clapham to try out. About a week ago Lord Kitchener gave the Bethlehem company another \$2,000,000 order, and it's all real work. They expect 6000 shells here altogether as the total, and even if it stops there, that will make 60 days of firing, beginning the latter part of May and lasting until about July 1.

There are two kinds of tests made. First that which involves the firing of shells along the shore. This is to find out what changes take place in the shell when fired, the expansion of the metal, etc. These shells are complete except that they do not contain the explosive which

AUSTRO-ITALIAN CLASH PREDICTED BY BUELOW, ROME PAPER ASSERTS

Kaiser's Envoy Despairs of Peaceful Outcome of Negotiations—Rupture at Hand, He Tells Friends.

ROME, April 22.—"Unfortunately the Italo-Austrian negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Their failure will be followed by a rupture between Rome and Vienna. This will be regretted in Germany. I am sorry to affirm that in this and eventually Germany will do her duty to the end by the side of Austria."

This statement was made by Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, to Senator Riccardo Carafa, according to the Messaggero.

Senator Carafa declares that he repeated his conversation to Premier Salandra, who did not seem surprised at it. On the contrary, he said to the Senator: "Impelled by the paramount interests of our country we will proceed with our duty against all our antagonists."

The Cabinet was in council for three hours yesterday and a number of very important decisions were reached. All of which are of great importance to the safety of railroad communications and transports have been taken.

Special restrictions governing property owned by foreigners have been decreed and precautionary measures to guard the safety of railroad communications and transports have been taken.

Dispatches from Trieste, yesterday, said that thousands of citizens, mostly women and children, attempted to invade the Governor's palace at Trieste, yesterday, shouting wildly that they wanted bread.

The efforts of the police and cavalry to disperse the crowd were fruitless. Finally 50 of the ringleaders were arrested, but the rioters stone the troops and shouted "Long Live Italy!"

The crowds reassembled in the main square of the city and assumed a threatening attitude, which compelled the police to release the prisoners. Meanwhile the crowd, shouting repeatedly, "Long Live Italy!" stoned the Palace Hotel, a resort to the military, smashed windows and wrecked shops and again fell to stoning the troops. The latter used their swords and revolvers freely, but were in constant danger of being overpowered. The riots continued until midnight.

It was feared that the trouble would be repeated today, since the citizens are half starved and have been driven to despair.

Reports from Budapest declare that the opening session of the Hungarian Chamber was a gloomy sitting.

The Chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the General Staff. The attempts of Count Tisza, the Premier, to break down the opposition were futile.

Tisza's special meeting of the full Cabinet was awaited with great interest, the general impression being that a crisis had been reached. This belief was fostered by the interventionist newspapers, which reported their desire that Italy should not get her lot with the Allies and offer a quick peace by breaking the deadlock that has apparently developed between the Teutonic armies and those of France, England and Russia.

FRENCH ATTACKS IN WOERTH REPULSED, SAYS BERLIN

Progress Made by Mining Operations Against British.

BERLIN, April 22.—Repulse of French troops at two important points, Hartmannsweller Kopf and in the Priest Wald (De Pretre forest), is announced in today's official report from German headquarters.

The General Staff's report also chronicles successful mining operations by the Germans at La Bassée and Arras.

BERNSTORFF REBUKED IN U. S. NOTE JUSTIFYING EXPORT OF MUNITIONS

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The reply of the United States to the recent memorandum of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, reflecting upon the sincerity of American neutrality, is expected by Administration officials to have the effect of absolutely terminating further discussion of the issue raised by the Germans. It is believed it will be out of the question for Germany either here or in Germany again to bring the issue before the United States Government or the American public.

The note is the sharpest diplomatic communication that has come from the State Department since the war began. In it the Administration clearly makes known its disapproval of both the subject-matter and the language of the German communication.

It also calls attention to the fact that the language in the Ambassador's memorandum is open to the construction that it impugns the good faith of the United States.

The note, which was delivered to the German Embassy yesterday afternoon and made public a few hours later, is viewed with much satisfaction in official quarters. It is the work of President Wilson, though bearing Secretary Bryan's signature.

The position of the United States on the arms question is put squarely on the ground that the placing of an embargo on arms during the progress of the war would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States.

Count von Bernstorff had no comment to make on the note.

"There is absolutely nothing to be said," he declared. "Our government has sent a reply to a communication from another government. Any statement on the subject must come, therefore, from my Government."

ONCE IN A LIFETIME A TRIP LIKE THIS

There are two wonderful Expositions in California this year and railroad rates will be much reduced. You can get the most of your trip to California by including the marvelous ride through Colorado and Utah on the way out. There are several ways of taking it all in, but only one best way, without extra expense and inconvenience.

Everybody knows that the Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.) is the standard, highly equipped "On Time" railroad to Denver; but I want to tell you in particular about our thorough service to California, passing in daylight, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Pueblo, the marvelous Royal Gorge and Salt Lake City.

And then I can tell you about coming home by way of either Glacier National Park or Yellowstone Park.

In fact, I will gladly help you plan your trip and suggest the most comfortable, interesting and economical way of going and returning. That is my business and my pleasure. Will you allow me to be of use and furnish you, without charge, such pictures, maps and train schedules as will enable you to determine just what to do? Will call on you at any time, or shall be glad to see you at my office. Write, telephone or call.

Wm. Austin, General Agent Passenger Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., 326 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Phone Walnut 768.

SURPRISE ATTACK WON HILL 60 FOR BRITISH

Official Report Admits Heavy Losses of English, But Places German Casualties as Far Greater.

LONDON, April 22.—Taken by surprise by the suddenness of the British attack that resulted in the capture of Hill No. 60, the German defenders offered almost no resistance at the outset, but after the English troops had gained their first advantage, the Kaiser's soldiers fought desperately to regain their lost ground.

Despite their heavy losses, the Germans maintained their counter-attacks by day and by night, only to be completely repulsed. An assault on Hill No. 60 was made by the Germans under a galling artillery fire that raked their ranks.

These facts are set forth in an official eye-witness narrative from British headquarters under date of April 20 and issued by the Government Press Bureau today.

The attack on Hill No. 60 began at 7 p. m. on April 21, when we fired heavily charged mines under the German positions, blowing up a length of trench with 150 men, nearly all of whom perished," says the narrative.

"The Germans shortly opened heavy fire on the section we had gained. Our men held firm, beating off several counter attacks. About 7 a. m. Sunday, the Germans made a real reply with determined effort. They assaulted in force, coming in close formation. Hand to hand fighting continued for some time.

"Throughout the whole of Sunday troops were hurled against our trenches. Once, toward evening, some obtained a footing on the southern edge of the crest. It was only a momentary advantage. At 6 p. m. our infantry charged with bayonet, dislodged the Germans and secured the whole position. An hour later the hill was held in strength.

"Our casualties, as expected from the nature of the fighting, by this time were heavy. The German losses were far greater. We took many prisoners."

EVEN BET WAR ENDS BY OCTOBER 30

NEW YORK, April 22.—In New Street yesterday \$100 to \$500 was offered that the war will end before December 30, 1918; \$100 to \$50 that it will end before November 30, and even money that it will end before October 30.

BRITISH BATTLESHIPS BOMBARD BULAIR AND DARDANELLES FORTS

Torpedo Boats Shell Turkish Camps on Smyrna Coast—Russians Sink 10 Ottoman Merchant Ships in Black Sea.

LONDON, April 22.—Four British warships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded the Turkish town of Bulair Tuesday and also shelled the Ottoman positions on Gallipoli Peninsula east and west of Bulair, according to Athens dispatches. On the same day a British torpedo-boat flotilla proceeded along the coast near Smyrna and shelled the Turkish camps at Lyria and Kato-Panagia.

Forty-two Turkish vessels have been sunk or captured by the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, the Russian Admiralty announced today. Most of these ships were carrying food supplies for Constantinople.

Ten of these vessels were sent to the bottom off the Anatolian coast on April 18-19. They were sunk by Russian torpedo boats. These ships had on board a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

In a short time, according to the Russians, the Black Sea will be cleared of all Turkish ships.

Freight Business Improving

Signs of business improvement are observed in the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in placing 5000 idle cars to work during the week just closed. Eastern lines of the system have reported a decrease of 2136 idle cars. Western lines report a decrease of 2916 cars. Compared with January 4 of this year, the number of idle freight cars on the P. R. R. system indicates a decrease of 14,177 cars, or 16 1/2 per cent.

official reports received here, but think they have made no decisive attempt to force the straits.
The following statement was issued at the War Office today:
"Two of the enemy's ironclads on Tuesday fired at intervals, more than 50 shells at long range against our batteries on the Dardanelles. The forts did not think it necessary to reply.
"Our troops attacked the British camped south of Ah-Was, Persia, on the morning of April 12. Fighting lasted until the afternoon. When the British were compelled to take cover behind their camp, our artillery fired their guns and directed against four British gunboats and two motorboats on the Karun River and damaged two of the ships. We lost one killed and 10 wounded.
"Nothing of importance has occurred on the Caucasus front."

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Do you have weak ankles? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel which gives extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, morticians, conductors, floor polishers and all who are on their feet a great deal. Be attached of your dealer—or send postage upon receipt of 50c. and outline of your heel.

How Can I Become a Farmer
DON'T plunge blindly into farming. Study it first to see if it appeals to you as a lifetime occupation.
DON'T attempt to become a farmer without considerable practical knowledge of the principles of farming. Serve an apprenticeship as a farm laborer or take a course in an agricultural college, and read the best literature on farming as a business.
DON'T buy a farm at the outset unless you have a good supply of capital. It might pay you better to rent until you are sure what you want to do.
DON'T tie up all your capital in land alone. You will need money for farm equipment and expenses until you can make a profit.
DON'T expect to get rich by intensive farming on a few acres unless you have experience and are sure of your markets. It might pay you better to farm more land devoted to general crops and livestock.
DON'T lose sight of the fact that farming is a complex business that requires knowledge, experience and capital, as well as elbow grease, from those who make it pay. The most successful farmers learn something new about the business every day.
Read the Whole Story in This Week's Issue of The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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